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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
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with which is incorporated the
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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OF
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION
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Made by the best known makers;
This Lot Comprises—CABINET BOXES, NECKLACES, (with Jade), BRACE-
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TERMS—As Usual. Catalogues will be issued.
On View from Monday, the 17th December, 1906.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [2260]
Hongkong, 13th December, 1906.

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FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
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The 21st and 22nd DECEMBER, at 2 p.m., each day, at their Sales Rooms
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VASES, TEA POTS, a FINE TETE-A-TETE TEA SET, KAGA TEA SERVICES,
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On View on THURSDAY, the 20th December.
Catalogues will be issued.
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WHITE HORSE CELLAR
THE UNRIVALLED SCOTCH WHISKY
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[a165]

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[a34]
Hongkong, 18th December, 1906.

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From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September 1905. [1674]

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163 Bedrooms
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Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor
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Every Comfort
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Matron in attendance
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS
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Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1965]

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1st. Plans of the above House together
with all Particulars can be seen any day be-
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Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1917]

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All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
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Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
One steamer (s.s. *Uman*) daily to and from
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Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
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In the Centre of the Praya Grande.
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"GLENWOOD."
27, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th September 1905. [1751]

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Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well
Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine
View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.
Apply to—**Mrs. F. W. WATTS,**
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Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

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OFFERED in WELL APPOINTED
HOUSE, Fine View, every Comfort,
Large Verandah Upper Level.
Apply to—
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Hongkong, 18th October, 1906. [1398]

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Storage available at EAST POINT. Storerooms will
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WM. FARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [a47]

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Hongkong, 13th December, 1906. [30]

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 No correspondence signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 19TH, 1906.

A certain man of Hongkong is in the habit of remarking that the two things he most hates are humbug and garlic. Quaint as is this juxtaposition, it is not altogether incongruous. The utter physical nausea which overwhelms many Europeans when they too nearly approach a Chinese kitchen is closely analogous to the mental loathing with which the ingenious spirit contemplates the omnipresent effluvia of hypocrisy that distinguishes the civilization of to-day. If we take the present situation in America as an example, it is not because we consider that country and people unique in this respect, but merely because recent events, coupled with the lofty, ethical pretensions of the Federacy, happen to draw attention to the gap between precept and practice that is to be observed deepening and widening in every state community in the world. With the eyes of an evolving civilization upon it, this "United" people begin its corporate existence with ideals that evoked the liveliest admiration in certain quarters, and in others the inevitable wonder whether disillusion and backsliding would not follow. The American republic, if we may so put it, was launched upon a flow of reason; it is now tottering in a whirlpool of feeling. In crises, men rarely think; they feel. This accounts for the phenomenon of humbug. On a full stomach, the philosopher engrosses and frames and hangs up some "honesty is the best policy" maxim; being hungry, he reaches out and takes what he needs. Thus some humbug is as inevitable as pain; and charity towards inconsistency is as necessary as the matter

of fact tolerance with which we see a man weep one day and laugh the next. Where and when does irritation at humbug become excusable? It is surely when we behold

them keeping upturned eyes on the heavenly motto while doing earthly work with the hands. The American attitude towards the Negro, the "Mongol", and lately towards the Japanese, is understandable and bearable so long as they do not wave the Constitution and its inalienable rights of man before our eyes. "Providence having made all men equal", the American frees the black slave economically and freezes him socially; he refuses to sit down with the emancipated "nigger" at the same table. Mr. Bryan makes comparison of the Confucian "Do not to others what you would not have them do to you" with the Golden Rule "Do unto others as ye would that they should do to you". He demonstrates to his own satisfaction that the latter is the nobler ideal, and uses it to justify America's zeal in sending missionaries to China. The obvious implication that America thereby is doing "as she would that China should do to her" has had its mocking commentary in the events leading up to the late boycott; and we presume that during his present candidature Mr. Bryan will not deem it politic to labour the point. America "talks big" of its educative mission. It is overeducating the Filipino, but is not over eager to admit him to its own theoretical status of equality; and herein feeling strikes us as a better guide than reason. It has been educating the Negro, and when the barrier of illiteracy promises to break down, as a result of its own virtuous endeavours, it resorts to legislative ingenuities to disfranchise and keep him in his place. In the case of the Japanese, Californians propose to beat the Federal Constitution and its ethical and other agreements by a State law. Georgia proposes to "give the negro schools only that pittance of money arising from the negro's taxes," although similar schemes in North Carolina and Kentucky were vetoed by the State. California will pursue similar tactics if it be not defeated at the outset in its campaign of prejudice against the Japanese. It may be as expedient in America to discourage negro politics and Asiatic immigration as it is in England to refuse women's suffrage; but expedience can claim little outside sympathy so long as it also prates of equality and justice. In America it is irritating to hear that "all men are created equal"; and in Britain just now the phrase "no taxation without representation" seems to smell equally of humbug, or moral garlic.

Messrs. S. J. David & Co., agents for the South British Insurance Co., have forwarded us two new calendars. We have also received a calendar and a blotter from Messrs. A. H. K. Karberg & Co., agents for the Lancashire Insurance Co.

The plague return for the week ending December 15th was nil. The total number of cases since January 1st is 592, of which 856 were fatal. During the week ending December 15th there were two fatal cases of diphtheria and one of enteric fever, all Chinese.

Yesterday afternoon at the Magistracy Mr. F. A. Hazeland, sitting as a coroner, and a jury composed of Messrs. G. H. May, J. M. Theslin and J. C. Ritchie enquired into the circumstances of the death of Choi Tui-hi, a lift boy, who succumbed to injuries received by leaping from a window in Queen's Buildings in order to escape from the police when they made a gambling raid on the premises on July 1st. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

Such valuable collections of embroideries, curios and art treasures of all Japanese descriptions are seldom submitted to public auction in Hongkong so those advertised by Mr. G. P. Lammerl, and Messrs. Hughes and Hough, to be sold in their respective auction rooms this week. Mr. Lammerl sells to-day and to-morrow. The collection which Messrs. Hughes and Hough have been instructed to sell will be on view to-morrow and will be sold on Friday and Saturday. With such a surfeit of really good specimens of Japanese art on the market, the prospect of "picking up bargains" will doubtless attract a large attendance at both sales.

The teams captained by Messrs. P. Roza and A. J. V. Ribeiro in the Lusitano Football Club's eleven-a-side competition will play off their draw and final this (Wednesday) afternoon at 5.10 p.m. at Causeway Bay. Mr. Bishop, of the Y.M.C.A., will act as referee, and Messrs. J. M. Victor and E. M. Ozorio, Messrs. P. Roza's team. — P. M. Remedios (goal); E. V. Hyndman and P. Roza (backs); A. C. Botelho, P. Roza, V. F. Azevedo (halves); J. A. Remedios, F. X. Brito, L. A. Ozorio, Aug. Baptista, and Thomas Remedios (forwards). A. J. V. Ribeiro's team — F. X. Franco (goal); F. Silva and L. G. Cordeiro (backs); R. Silva, J. C. Ribeiro, H. Campos (halves); H. A. Hyndman, J. A. Yvanovich, A. J. V. Ribeiro, C. M. C. V. Ribeiro and F. A. Barradas (forwards).

An alarm of fire at First Street, West Point, was received at the Central Police Station yesterday; but, before the Brigade turned out, news was received that the alarm was false.

The salvage steamer *Protector* has started operations on another sunken vessel. Early yesterday morning she took up a position near the *Kwongchow*; divers went down, tightened up the hull and ascertained that the steamer was lying on an even keel, consequently no difficulty is expected in raising her.

In reply to Dr. Shipman, Yr. Ranciman (on behalf of the Foreign Secretary) says:—With regard to the case of the *Knight Commander*, the Russian Government having declined to reconsider the claim put forward on behalf of the owners and others concerned, his Majesty's Government have proposed that the case should be referred to arbitration by the International Tribunal at The Hague. The Russian Government have not yet replied to this proposal. The cases of other vessels destroyed by the Russian naval forces during the hostilities between Russia and Japan are pending before the Russian Prize Court. His Majesty's Government have, however, reserved the right of further diplomatic intervention, if necessary, after the usual legal remedies have been exhausted by the parties concerned.

Science Progress is, as it describes itself, "a quarterly journal of scientific thought." The second number has just reached us from Mr. John Murray. Naturally it is of a technical nature, more suited to the reader with some scientific knowledge and training than to the ordinary reader. One article, for instance (very clearly written, though somewhat technical), deals with "Science in Medicine," or recent advances in our knowledge of the role played by the blood in bacterial infections; another with "Some World's Weather Problems"; and the opening paper deals fascinatingly with "The Physical Basis of Life." The Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens in Ceylon writes of the Progress of Agricultural and Botanical Science in Ceylon, especially of the work done by the experimental stations in finding out suitable plants for introduction, most of Ceylon's best-paying crops being non-indigenous.

The proposed formation of a cotton trust in America, with the object of controlling prices, is, says a Manchester correspondent, regarded by Lancashire cotton-spinners without any feeling of alarm. This is not the first time they have heard something of an attempt to raise capital for the purpose of holding the market. The Lancashire spinners were advised to adopt a similar plan not long ago. The idea at that time was to subscribe capital with which to buy cotton and throw it on the market whenever prices were too high. The Lancashire movement followed to want of faith in the principle of such a scheme. All that Lancashire needs is a good cotton crop with a steady market. Americans desire to hold cotton until a high price is reached. Mr. Harvie Jordan, chairman of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, has been associated with sensational schemes before. When the staple product has been at ten cents Mr. Jordan has advised spinners that the price was to be "around fifteen cents by the irresistible force of the Southern Cotton Association, but the effort to raise prices failed and further failure is predicted on the present scheme.

Mr. Hart-Davies has asked the Secretary of State for War whether his attention had been called to the losses and inconvenience caused by the disbanding of the Chinese regiment at Wei-hai-wei to the officers of that corps, who were engaged for a period of five years and had now, long before the expiration of that time, been obliged to sell their kit and uniforms and purchase other; and whether he would see fit to give some compensation to the officers affected. Mr. Haldane:—These officers were appointed for three years with power of extension to five, and several of them have completed the latter period. Those who had not completed their service were granted compensation by being permitted to retain their Chinese rates of pay and language allowances for 61 days (as from the date of ceasing duty, if they were going to take leave before returning home, or (b) from the date of disembarkation in this country, if they came home without delay. I may add that seven out of the 13 officers who were on the strength of the regiment in April last have already received their appointments.

The *Cologne Gazette* draws attention to the steps that Russia is taking to emulate in Northern Sakhalin the work of development that Japan is carrying on in the southern part of the island. A distinguished mining engineer was dispatched by the Russian Government to investigate the resources of coal and naphtha, and his reports, throwing light on the extraordinary contrast between the progressive methods of the United States in Alaska and the economic backwardness of Sakhalin under Russia, have begun to bear fruit. Criminals are no longer being sent to the island, and on Aug. 29th an important meeting was held under the presidency of the military governor, which was attended, not only by high officials, but by representatives of the local industrial interests. Several resolutions were carried dealing with the best means of stimulating the development of the country among which may specifically be mentioned one in favour of enlisting foreign capital, provided that one-half of the shares in any undertaking are held by the original proprietors, who must be Russian subjects. An article has recently appeared in the *Independence* dealing with the mineral wealth of Sakhalin, and in particular its coal, which is said to be fully equal to the best product of the Welsh mines.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

NEW COLONIAL UNDER SECRETARY.

LONDON, December 18th.

Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood has been appointed permanent Under Secretary for the Colonies.

[Sir Francis has been Secretary to the Board of Trade since 1911.]

GERMAN POLITICS.

LONDON, December 18th.

The German Ultramontanes and Socialists are uniting against the Government parties.

CHINESE IN LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, December 18th.

Liverpool demands the expulsion of the Chinese laundrymen.

NAVAL CHANGES.

LONDON, December 18th.

Messrs. Stopford, Drury-Lowe and Mitchell have been relieved from their positions at Portsmouth and Messrs. Galloway and Sinclair have succeeded them.

THE KIANGSI REBELLION.

SHANGHAI, December 18th.

The Kiangsi rebellion has collapsed. The leaders have fled. The Imperial troops hold the whole of the affected area.

A CONSUL'S SUICIDE.

Tokyo, December 18th.

The American Vice-Consul at Makino, Mr. Charles G. Arnell, committed suicide with a revolver. A letter from America seems to be the cause.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

SACERDOTAGE IN FRANCE.

LONDON, December 16th.

The newspapers declare that Monsignor Montagnini's papers which were seized by the police, show that he had intrigued with French politicians, and advised wealthy Catholics to cause a fall of prices on the Bourse, in order to influence public opinion. Other sensational disclosures have been made.

The French Government is interfering as little as possible with the services in the churches, believing that the priests, while owing obedience to the Vatican, disapprove of the Pope's policy. Fifteen Episcopal palaces and twenty-eight seminaries were closed yesterday.

GERMANY.

LONDON, December 16th.

The elections for the Reichstag will take place on the 15th January. [Our own telegram put the date ten days later.]

THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

Mr. Cremer (Shoreditch, Haggerston) has asked the Prime Minister if he would state what amount was expended by this country in the negotiations with the Russian Government concerning the damage done to the British fishing vessels by the Russian fleet at the Dogger Bank and the amount paid by Russia as compensation for damage done to the fishing vessels under the award of the Commissioners; and would he say whether the Commissioners were selected from or appointed by the Hague Tribunal, and what were the total expenses incurred by the tribunal and the Commissioners in settling the dispute, and by whom the expenses were defrayed.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.—The total expenses incurred by His Majesty's Government in connection with the Commission of Inquiry at Paris were £9,089 7s. 10d. This sum includes half the cost of the tribunal itself, the other half being paid by the Russian Government. In addition to this the Board of Trade incurred expenditure amounting to £3,841 11s. 3d. in connection with the inquiry at Hull. The amount paid by the Russian Government as compensation was £65,000. The method of selecting the Commissioners and of paying the expenses of the Commission are clearly laid down in the terms of the agreement of November 25th, 1904, which the hon. member will find among the papers presented to Parliament in Russia No. 2, 1905, pp. 57 and 58, Articles I. and VIII. The Commission has no connection with the tribunal at The Hague, but was constituted on the model of international Commissions of Inquiry provided for by Articles 9 to 14 of the Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes signed at The Hague on July 29th, 1899. The terms of this Convention have also been laid before Parliament.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, December 18th.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHUNG SHUN-KOO'S AFFAIRS.

Re Chung Shun-koo ex parte Sam Chai-moon. Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the Official Trustee and Mr. Ho Tung, while Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appeared for certain creditors whose claims were challenged.

Mr. Looker stated that the Trustee advised as the estate was not a very rich one, that he would not be justified in employing counsel any longer. His Lordship would remember that in one of his judgments he directed the Trustee to call a second meeting of creditors. At the original meeting a scheme was put forward which differed in certain respects to the scheme subsequently put forward by the debtor and creditors. The chief point of difference was that in the original scheme dealt with at the first meeting, a sum of money was proposed to be put at the disposal of the estate by the debtor's brother. In a later scheme it was proposed to sell the equities of redemption which his Lordship subsequently held were attached by Ho Tung. His Lordship having held that Ho Tung was entitled to the benefit of the execution regarding the properties, the creditors in the case were written to and asked if, in view of his Lordship's judgment, they were prepared to persist in the scheme. Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master wrote:— "We think that having regard to the Chief Justice's decision the scheme proposed on August 3rd has now very little basis, and we must consult our clients with regard to the new scheme." Mr. d'Almada wrote:—"I cannot express whether or not it is my client's intention to proceed with the motion calling on the Trustee to convene a meeting of creditors."

His Lordship.—That motion was to consider the second scheme?

Mr. Looker.—Yes.

His Lordship.—Well, I gather that motion would fall supposing the debtor desired the first scheme to be considered.

Mr. Looker.—Yes; but apparently he does not now. Neither the debtor nor creditors desire the first scheme to be further considered. It seems at present that there would be no object in calling the second meeting to consider the first scheme.

Mr. Slade.—That's all right; we don't want any meeting called.

Mr. Looker said the Trustee also wanted information regarding certain of the debtor's property. He was not quite clear as to the effect of his Lordship's decision with regard to Ho Tung's securities, as they understood that Ho Tung, having attached the properties under an execution, was entitled to the benefit of his execution; that was to say, was entitled to exercise all those rights contained in the provisions of the Code. After he had exercised those remedies, if there was anything over at all it presumably went to the Trustee of the estate. What the Trustee wished to know was whether Ho Tung was not entitled to exercise against those attached properties those rights which the Code provided. There was \$1,126.02 now in the hands of the Trustee, being the balance of rents received from Kowloon property. Was the Trustee to apply it in repayment of the amount advanced out of the monies of the estate to pay the back interest to avoid the sale? If he did there would be a "small balance" over. Regarding such balance, was he to apply it in payment of money put up by debtor's brother, or was he entitled to keep it as money belonging to the bankrupt estate as against Ho Tung and the Mortgagees? There was the further point regarding the position in connection with future rents. Was the Trustee to go on collecting them? There was the Elgin Street property in which the Official Receiver and Trustee between them had received \$436 out of which \$114 had been paid away, leaving a balance in hand of \$322. Was the Trustee entitled to keep that for the estate, or was Ho Tung entitled to it?

His Lordship.—Subject to what Mr. Slade may say, I should have thought the question resolved itself into this: that from the moment the execution was completed, Ho Tung's rights were the rights of a judgment creditor.

Mr. Slade.—The position your Lordship has stated is perfectly accurate, but the question is, what are the rights of a judgment creditor who has not effected his judgment?

His Lordship.—I don't think that is a question for the Bankruptcy Court.

Mr. Slade.—Quite right; but the Trustee having the money should keep it until someone claims it.

Mr. Looker.—Assuming Ho Tung never applies for those rents, is the Trustee entitled to keep them?

Mr. Slade.—It is perfectly clear that Ho Tung has no right to those rents.

His Lordship.—I don't admit it is clear. I think the Trustee should keep the money in suspense account until Ho Tung moves.

Mr. Slade.—The only people interested and likely to prevent the Trustee from paying over this money are either some independent solicitor or the creditors, and if the Trustee goes to the same solicitor as Ho Tung, it is not likely that he will get sound advice. I know perfectly well that Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon do what they can to see justice properly administered, but to be working in adverse interests is a very unlucky position. The creditors are very anxious that the Trustee should not pay over this money to Ho Tung. They say that if Messrs. Deacon, Looker and

Deacon as representing Ho Tung, make a claim on Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, as representing the Trustee, then perhaps they may not come to a sound decision in point of law, and may possibly advise the Trustee to deal with the matter without having the question argued. If that was done the creditors would know nothing about it. No one would know only the Trustee and the person representing the two litigants.

His Lordship.—That is a matter for Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon to consider.

Mr. Looker.—My friend is very unfortunate in his experience of the profession. He has jumped to the conclusion that if a question arose between Mr. Lowe and Mr. Ho Tung, that we should advise one to the prejudice of the other. If such a question arose, we should say to one or the other, you must go somewhere else.

Mr. Slade.—If I said anything reflecting on Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, I should immediately withdraw it, because I know they always act with the utmost fairness.

His Lordship.—I don't think I can express an opinion on the matter.

The claim of Chun On-ping was then brought before his Lordship, and consideration of same had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

MURDER.

Wong Kin was arraigned on the charge of feloniously, wilfully and with malice aforethought killing and murdering one, Au Yung-choung at Kowloon on November 11th.

Hon. Mr. H. J. Gompertz, Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Howley (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, and Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. F. C. Barlow (of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow) appeared for accused.

Mr. Calthrop applied for an adjournment on the ground that he had received instructions to defend only the previous afternoon. It was absolutely impossible under the circumstances that he could go on with the case with any satisfaction to himself. He was told the case was to come on first for the convenience of the Court, but thought that in a case of life and death his application for an adjournment should certainly be granted.

His Lordship.—I don't know anything about the original facts. All I know is that I was asked to take this case to-day. Under the circumstances I must ask you to go on and defend the prisoner.

Mr. Calthrop.—But your Lordship sees the position I am in.

His Lordship.—I have only seen the depositions as you have, but should think a ten minutes' personal would suffice. We had better go on, and if anything crops up I can adjourn the case.

Mr. Calthrop.—I would ask your Lordship to adjourn it now.

His Lordship.—No; I won't.

Asked to plead, prisoner denied the charge and the following jurors were empanelled:—Messrs. A. S. Tuxford (foreman), R. Guez, J. M. Ramsey, E. T. M. Marcondan, E. H. Ray, S. G. Pepper and E. R. Jordan.

The Attorney-General in outlining the case stated that accused was formerly employed in the Wing Lok pork shop of 5 Elgin Road Kowloon, from which he had been dismissed some five months ago. On November 10th, about 9 p.m., he went to the shop with another man and asked to be allowed to sleep there that night. This was a very common practice among Chinese, and accused and his friend were allowed to sleep on the premises. Early next morning a salesman in the shop heard a cry from the accountant who was subsequently murdered, and got up. As soon as he was out of bed accused rushed him with a chopper cutting him on the head, chest and thigh. The woman then closed, and an Indian who was attracted by the quarrel separated them. Accused then ran out of the shop but was captured by another Indian watchman who had him over to the police. The other man who was with accused was pursued by an Indian and a constable, but in the darkness of the early hours effected his escape.

Evidence was then called, after which

Mr. Calthrop addressed the jury. He told them he had been engaged in several murder cases in this Colony and had always had some time to get up his case. It was the practice that every man charged with murder should have the opportunity of being defended, and it had been the practice here to give the solicitor instructed, and the counsel, some opportunity to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the case they had to defend before the jury. As the jury had already heard, he had had no opportunity to go into the case until late last night (Monday), and the following morning.

The prisoner was committed for trial three weeks ago and the Crown had had every opportunity to put the case before the counsel who was to defend him, but they had done nothing of the sort. They thought it more advisable, in the interests of justice to put it in the hands of a counsel entirely unprepared.

Mr. Gompertz.—Your Lordship, I object.

His Lordship.—All right; you can talk to the jury.

Mr. Calthrop, continuing, told the jury that that was the way in which the law was administered here. For the convenience of the Court the case was heard, but it would have been more convenient had the counsel representing the prisoner had an opportunity of knowing what case he had to present for the defence. He asked them to seriously consider and weigh this case with great gravity. The man had the opportunity of being defended by

counsel, but what was the use of supplying him with a counsel if that counsel had not had the opportunity of getting his case up. He asked for an adjournment. He asked for a privilege which he thought would have been accorded him—an opportunity to get up his case. But his Lordship thought that the case should be brought on at once, and that the counsel should not have that opportunity. He asked the jury to consider the drawbacks of the defence and use their condemnation of what he called the bad principle of dragging cases on in a way that left absolutely no opportunity whatever for a proper defence.

Mr. Gompertz stated that Court and jury had listened to a very impassioned address from his learned friend. But it was not fair to say that the Crown attended with the object of taking the defence by surprise, and to bring the case before they were ready. There were four cases in the present sessions, and the witnesses in every one were present. It was entirely at the discretion of his Lordship which case he would have called on.

His Lordship then directed the jury who afterwards retired to consider their verdict. Twelve minutes elapsed before they returned into Court, and then the foreman announced that six jurymen found the prisoner guilty and one not guilty.

His Lordship said he could not accept the verdict and ordered them to retire again. After a further consultation they returned into Court, the unanimous verdict this time being "guilty."

Asked if he had any statement to make, the prisoner said:—"It is a false charge."

His Lordship:—"The jury have come to the conclusion that you are guilty of the crime you are charged with, and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that I don't see how they could come to any other conclusion. It seems to me that the evidence is about the clearest evidence ever produced against a prisoner in a murder charge. His Lordship then passed the black cap and passed sentence of death, concluding his impressive remarks with the usual "May the Lord have mercy on your soul."

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, December 18th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (First Police Magistrate).

AN INSULTED BOY.

Louis Comar, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, charged his No. 1 boy with disobeying orders. It appears that the complainant had recently lost \$950 and the police were called in. Defendant was searched and feeling that he had been insulted, he refused to do any work. Complainant did not wish the boy to go away, and his Worship adjourned the case for a week to see if defendant gave satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

FEMININE AMENITIES.

Mrs. Schmidt, of 25 Wong Nei Cheong Road, summoned Miss Nisbet Goldstone, of 7 Will Dill, for behaving in a manner calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. His Worship said he had received a letter from a solicitor who had been engaged for the defence asking the case to be adjourned. He would therefore hear the case on Thursday.

WHAT IS A DRAIN?

Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared for a native who had been fined for not attending to a certain drain, and applied for a rehearing of the case on the ground that the drain was not a house drain.

His Worship (to Inspector Duncan):—"What do you say?"

Inspector Duncan:—"I am sure it is."

His Worship:—"That is the sole point—Whether it is a house drain or not?"

Mr. Holmes:—"Yes."

His Worship:—"You had better go outside and show the plan so that there shall be no misunderstanding."

On returning

Mr. Holmes said they were agreed on the subject matter, but his argument was that that particular drain, being connected with a nullah, was not a house drain.

His Worship said it would take some time to consider the legal point raised, and he would adjourn the case for a week.

LICENSING APPLICATION REFUSED.

A meeting of Justices of the Peace was held yesterday afternoon at the Magistracy to consider an application for the transfer of the adjacent licences for the Connaught Hotel from A. V. Slaton (deceased) to William Biron Moses. Mr. F. A. Hazeland presided, and the other Justices present were Messrs C. D. Melbourne, F. J. Badoley and E. H. Craig.

Mr. C. E. Dixon, from the office of Mr. J. Hastings, appeared for the applicant, who, he stated, had formerly been in the United States Army, from which he had taken his discharge a year. Since then he had acquired experience in the management of licensed premises at Shanghai and Chefoo. He was a man of good character and was a proper person to hold that licence.

A discussion followed in camera, and a police objection having been entered, the application was refused.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Indo-China steamer *Kutsum* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 16th Dec., and may be expected here on or about the 1st Jan. The steamer *Saint George* arrived at Boston on the 14th inst.

The steamer *Teon* left Manila on Tuesday night at 4 p.m., and is due here on Friday, the 21st inst., at 8 a.m.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MAJOR PRITCHARD.

Last night Major C. G. Pritchard, commandant of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, was entertained to a farewell dinner at the New Headquarters. The gallant Major has during his term of five years been a most popular officer, and the regret expressed at his approaching departure is sincere. This feeling is shared by all ranks, and not the least by the rank-and-file, to whom he has endeared himself by his tact and consideration. Withal, he was a disciplinarian, and the increased efficiency of the corps, with its undoubted popularity, reflect the highest credit on Major Pritchard, who has indeed shown himself an ideal Commandant of the Volunteers. No more eloquent testimony of the regard in which the Commanding Officer is held could be had than the large muster which assembled in the Headquarters to do honour to him.

Major Chapman presided and was supported by the guests of the evening and all the officers of the Corps.

After dinner, and the usual loyal toasts, Major Chapman said he rose with mingled feelings to propose the toast. He was pleased to preside over that company assembled to do honour to the Commandant, but he felt regret that the time had come to say good-bye to him. Major Pritchard would leave an honourable record behind him. He had been an ideal commandant, and it had been a pleasure to work under him. He (the speaker) would look back on Major Pritchard's term of service with the greatest pleasure. During those five years they had seen many changes. The corps had been entirely reformed with the new 15 pounder gun, it had been equipped with several batteries of Maxim guns, and had also been armed with the new short rifle, for most of which they were indebted to Major Pritchard. Last but not least was the headquarters, which would not have been possible but for the persistence of Major Pritchard and the sympathy of the Governor. If they wanted a monument of Major Pritchard they had it in that building (applause). To place the pinnacle on the Commandant's hopes they had only to get five or six recruits to bring the number up to 500 before Friday morning when he left the Colony.

As they were aware, they had intended to give something more tangible in token of their appreciation of his services, but it had to be abandoned because it was against the King's regulations. In conclusion he read the following address which was signed by every member of the corps in the Colony:

Major C. G. Pritchard, R.G.A.

Commandant,

Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

On the eve of your departure from the Colony we the undersigned Members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps cannot permit you to leave without expressing the high appreciation of your services as commandant of the Corps during the past five years, the great regard and affection which we all bear towards you and the regret we feel at parting.

Your efforts have always been in the direction of a higher standard of efficiency; the present condition of the Corps which has been so favourably commented on during your term of command by the several Officers Commanding Troops here is a testimony to the success of your endeavours of which you cannot fail to be proud.

The Corps has seen many changes during the past five years, all of which have tended to its material improvement, and have been due to your initiative. One of the most important ones which must have a very beneficial effect on the welfare and strength of the Corps in the future is the new Headquarters, the erection of which has been due entirely to your energy and the keen interest you have always taken in the affairs of the Corps. We regret that owing to the delay in completing the Building you have had so little opportunity of enjoying its comforts.

In saying farewell we beg to tender to you and Mrs. Pritchard our very sincere good wishes for your future, and in asking your acceptance of this address we would assure you that we shall always take a great interest in your career, which we are sure will be a distinguished one, and we hope before very long to welcome you back to Hongkong in a higher and more important position than the one you are now relinquishing.

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, musical honours being accorded.

Major Pritchard in reply said that was the proudest and the saddest day in his life. After thanking Major Chapman for his generous remarks and the way in which they had been received by the company, he said he was proud to have commanded the corps for five years. There was a growing interest among the members. There were still some, however, who having put in their fifteen drills said "can do," but he was glad those were giving place to others who were prepared to devote more time to making themselves more efficient in their work. The Major then related his efforts to get the present headquarters and the sympathy of the Governor took in the project, and added that there was a likelihood of the corps being supplied shortly with winter clothing. In conclusion he returned thanks for the address presented to him and said that though he was leaving the Colony on Friday he was still commandant till April, but Major Chapman had kindly offered to carry out his duties to enable him to get two months' holiday at home before returning to the regular force. The corps would be left in good hands. He wished them all the best of good fortune, and he hoped the corps would live up to its motto "Secundum non in die."

The Major was the subject of another ovation afterwards, Mrs. Pritchard being also toasted. A concert followed and a pleasant evening was brought to a close in the usual manner.

PRINCE BÜLOW ON GERMANY'S POLICY.

HISTORIC SPEECH.

Our London correspondent sent us a message referring to Prince Bülow's speech on Germany's foreign policy, in reply to Herr Bassermann's interpolation. The speech is sufficiently important to warrant copious extracts, which we make from two separate reports as follows:

As far as our relation to France is concerned, I think we must draw a distinction between that which is itself desirable and that which is the actual situation of affairs is possible. The idea of closer relations or an alliance with France which has cropped up here and there in the Press is so long as the existing feeling in that country continues, not to be realised. The ground for this lies in the events of the past, which are viewed differently by ourselves and our French neighbours. It lies also in the fact that French patriotism, which can be called either an exaggerated self-love or a national pride that is worthy of imitation. Many years ago I had the honour to come into close contact with a very prominent great French statesman of whom I retain grateful memories for his showed himself to me who was then a young Secretary of Embassy, and who was then a man to man. That was Leon Gambetta. And I remember how one evening, in brief and pithy words, he described his action and attitude as a member of the Government of National Defence of which he was the soul. "France," he said to me, "had fallen to her knees. I have said to her, 'Get up now, forward, march.' Whoever raises France at such a moment," Gambetta said, "has the feeling that he is holding a thermometer in his hand; a notion of the hand makes the mercury rise or fall. In such great moments one can do anything with France." As Gambetta said this to me, I, young man as I was, said to myself inwardly, if France a day falls on the German people as they have fallen on the French people, the nation still fight on, even to the bitterest extremity. It is precisely this keenness of French patriotism, the strong and true ambition of the French people, in fact, the traditional and brilliant qualities of our Western neighbour, which, militarily speaking, was our best ally. The French, not only to preserve the last land, the Vosges, that was regained with a stream of German blood, but also to maintain the national unity which had at last, so late and so painfully, been achieved, and our at length once more attained position as a Power in the world. I shall never forget what a French diplomat and statesman once said to me. "The Treaty of Westphalia," which gave birth to this Second Empire was Gambetta's fault. This German thinking man to add the necessary conclusion. France was a firm and round empire when Germany and Italy were still only geographical conceptions. A solid block of marble between two loosely-adjusted mosaics. That at every or nearly every collision with France, the French people, so far as they did not resist, were a third party, France was bound to show herself the stronger. A kind of natural necessity. The division of French policy have never doubted the causal connection which existed between this predominance of France and dignity of her neighbours. That he could not suspend the process of German and Italian unification was a historic mission which Napoleon III. That he opposed just this side of the policy of the Second Empire was Gambetta's fault. This product of French co-operation in Germany came to an end in 1870. At that time Germany achieved not only within her geographical frontiers, but simultaneously inward unity and expansion towards the outer world. This last acquisition will necessarily result in the possession of Metz and Strasbourg prevent the German frontier territories from becoming the play ground of the warlike appetites of foreign nations. But Italy, too, France's economic neighbour, is also a loosely-adjusted mosaic. Inwardly a unified State and supported on the Triple Alliance, she can approach France nearer and nearer to becoming dependent on her powerful neighbour. It is intelligible if the proud French patriotism finds it difficult to adapt itself to these facts of the present time, and especially to the awakening and strengthening of the German national consciousness which our complete equality with other nations requires. In this the Morocco affair has made no change, even if it has happily once more showed that the two great peoples have to arrange matters in a peaceful manner. I have often heard Frenchmen who share this view. In private conversation they would gladly take common steps with us to this end, but so far no Deputy and no Senator has made such an advance. (Cries of "Jaures.") One swallow does not make a summer. But who is possible in France is quiet, normal, correct relations. I hope and I believe, we all hope from Left to Right, that the number of far-sighted Frenchmen who reject on principle the idea of attacking Germany will ever increase, and that the number of Frenchmen who are opposed to war with Germany only because they fear that possibly in the end it would be unprofitable for France will diminish. We all hope that the young peoples of these lands will gain ground that the peace of the present time, and especially the peace of the present time, interest in taking on itself the private risks and all the terrible misery of a war, and that it will be recognised that it is to the benefit of both peoples not to disturb reciprocal peaceful relations. And what seems further possible is that both peoples may meet amicably on the common ground, on the ground of industrial and commercial interests, and perhaps here the Franco-German friendship of the object of our open or covert efforts. At the same time, I must state with emphasis that we have no idea of thrusting ourselves in between France and Russia or between France and England. Above all, we do not think of making a disturbance of the Franco-English friendship the object of our open or covert efforts. The Franco-Russian Alliance has hitherto been no danger to peace. It has, on the contrary, proved a weight that has contributed to the even working of the clock of the world. We hope that the same will be able to be said of the Anglo-French Alliance (sic). Good relations between Germany and Russia have not interfered with the Franco-Russian alliance. The good relations between Germany and England cannot stand in contradiction to the entente cordiale if this pursues its peaceful ends. An entente cordiale between the Western Powers without the good relations of the two Western Powers to Germany would be a danger to peace. A policy that aimed at driving Germany, at forming a circle of Powers round Germany, at isolating and incapacitating us, would be a very serious policy for European peace. The formation of such a circle is impossible without the exercise of certain pressure. Pressure generates counter-pressure. From pressure and counter-pressure an explosion might result. For this reason it is particularly gratifying that even the French papers have recognised the fact that good relations between Germany and England are necessary for the maintenance of European peace, and therefore correspond to French interests. Between Germany and England there are no superfluous memories. Between Germany and

England exist, too, no deep political differences.

Here have been animosities (venimungen), unpolitical and unimportant in life, both parties are about equally responsible, but no hostile actions. For the rest, both peoples stand near to one another. It has been truly said—that there is intellectual relationship between the two peoples. In the economic sphere we are dependent on one another. International commercial intercourse can only consist of giving and taking. True, between Germany and England emulation and rivalry exist in international commercial intercourse. Emulation and rivalry need not call forth political opposition, not to speak of war. We have such rivalry with Austria-Hungary and Italy without our relations to these Powers being thereby seriously impaired. England has it with North America and Japan without the relations of these countries suffering under it. Germany and England are mutually good customers, such good customers that it is to the interest of each to retain the other as such. For this reason alone sensible people in both countries should do what lies in their power to remove misunderstandings and to forward mutual understanding. In this connection I should like to express my gratification at the friendly reception accorded to the German Burgomasters and town councillors in England, and at the words uttered in London on the occasion of the visit. I believe that such a drawing together of people to people and men to men is useful and necessary.

I think that Deputy Bassermann has been a little too sceptical on this subject. I contend that such a knitting of personal relationships is useful and necessary. From the visit of our journalists to England, too, I expect profitable results. I hope that the publicists of both countries have got to know one another, not only as men, but also as gentlemen, and that, with due fidelity to their convictions and proper patriotism, they will in future avoid malice and male fictions. I hope they will always look before their eyes that even if it is impossible to compel anybody to love you, each of the two nations has full claim to the esteem of the other. And if on publicistic ground, here as well as there, many sins have been committed in the past, it is to be hoped that henceforward the German and the English people will show that they have the sense of Achilles which could heal the wounds that itself had caused. 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PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0
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Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1906. (1349)

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKSLMANN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 311

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1906. (1585)

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SIMLA"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S. S. China.
From Rangoon, &c., ex B. I. S. N. & B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 21st Dec., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1906. 11

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SIKE,"
FROM GLASGOW, MIDDLESBOROUGH, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st inst., after which date they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DOWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1906. 2293

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 19th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1906. (18)

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "BENAVON,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Dec. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st Dec., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th Dec., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1906. (2294)

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

THE EDIBLE CLAYS—A WANTED INSTRUMENT—A PROPOSED GREAT TELESCOPE—NITROGEN BREATHING PLANT ORGANS—WHAT IS IT?—ANOTHER SAFE CELLULOID—MINE TELEGRAPHY—THE STRAIGHT FLAME LAMP.

In India, where earth eating is common, Dr. H. H. Mann and David Hooper have made a new investigation of the so-called edible clays.

In 33 samples, silica was the chief ingredient constituting over 80 per cent in 8 samples. "Gopichanda," a prepared earth from Baroda, was found to be a mud with 61.35 per cent of calcium carbonate; but only 8 of the other samples showed more than one per cent of lime.

"Multani-matti," sold for edible purposes in basins of Baluchistan, Hindia and Bengali, is a half-colored shale. Laterite is the edible clay of Mysore, halloysite, that of Travancore and the Wynad; Cinnabara is baked and eaten in Bombay; and hydrated silica finds favor in Madras and Travancore. "Pala" stone, used in Rajputana to satisfy hunger in time of famine, is talochist. Most of the remaining specimens are mixtures of sand and clay. These earths have only infinitesimal proportions of organic matter, and they are utterly without food value.

A needed scientific instrument pointed out by Dr. Oudé a French meteorologist, is a nivometer, or snow-gage. Attempts to use the nivometer, or rain-gage, have been made, a lamp being added to melt the snow, but the melting has been only partial, and the opening has become filled. This lack of greater importance than may at first appear. The nivometer in France for instance has been diminishing for years, and accurate measurements are required to determine whether this is a temporary phase in a cycle of wet and dry years or whether the snow is soon to disappear permanently.

For the international telescope urged for southern observations, Prof. E. C. Pickering suggests a 7 foot reflector, with a focal length of 44 feet, to cost \$500,000.

The leaf-organs lately studied by T. Jamieson, of Aberdeen, indicate that all plants—and not merely the leguminous ones having root nodules derive some of their nitrogen directly from the air. The microscopist well shows these organs on *Spergularia arvensis*, the common weed conspiracy, where they appear as short, blunt, transversely-divided, upright hairs, and in early development the highest segment of each hair is found to contain greenish chloroplast-like matter separated from the air by only a very delicate film. It was conclusively proven that these green tips—absorbing atmospheric nitrogen—are manufacturers of albumen. Different stages were seen to correspond with the age of the hair, some tips revealing the beginning of the process, others being gorged with albumen, while still other hairs were discharging the albuminous matter through the lower sections. A circular space surrounding the segments receives a continuous inflow of the liquid albuminous matter which passes outward into the internal channels of the leaf. The organs were found in many other plants, wild and cultivated, including the chickweed, nettle, turnip, rape, potato, lent, carrot, lettuce, chicory, tobacco, geranium, petunia, daisy, holly and pine. Owing to the abundance of these organs for taking up air nitrogen, the turnip, the bean family and other highly nitrogenous dicotyledons require little faraway manure. On the other hand, the cultivated monocotyledons, such as cereals and grasses, have few of the leaf-organs, and urgently need nitrogenous manure.

Perhaps no more singular feature of any planet is known than the great red spot that appeared on Jupiter in 1878. Round at first, this soon became elliptical, with a length of 25,000 miles and a breadth of 6,400, and the original deep red color has faded out in recent years. While the oval form has been kept, the spot has not been stationary. With the late breaking out of a conspicuous double belt on Jupiter, the drift has greatly accelerated, and the spot has moved westward 11,000 miles in three months.

The many uses and inflammable character of celluloid have led to an active search for substitutes. The new material of C. Trocquet, a French inventor, is a mixture of cellulose, asbestos and the organic matter contained in oyster shells. The cellulose is obtained by treating seaweed successively with acid and alkali, and washing. The asbestos is ground with petroleum oil. While the ground oyster shells are treated with hydrochloric acid and the insoluble residue is boiled with water, washed with weak alkaline solution, and collected on a filter. The mixtures contain from 65 to 68 parts of the cellulose, 2 to 12 parts of the oil of asbestos, and 20 to 45 parts of the oyster-shell substance. The mass is treated with formaldehyde, suitably colored, and then pressed into any form or object for which celluloid can be used.

A miner recently imprisoned by a cave-in was able to signal his rescuers by tapping on the air pipe which entered the workings. The sounds gave only vague information; and he affirms that his confinement might have been shortened many hours if he could have transmitted details of his surroundings. This experience has led to the suggestion that a simple code of signals be prepared for emergency use. Some may learn the Morse alphabet, but this can hardly be expected of all miners, while a few easily-remembered combinations of taps may serve to give intelligible directions to rescue parties.

How to be BRAVITUS—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Ointment, Lait Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Powder Chamois will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents, 731

In the new form of incandescent lamp known as "Incite" the carbon filament is used straight instead of coiled. This brings a much greater length of filament than usual before the reflector, which is of semi-tubular form, and it is claimed that the same consumption of energy yields from 50 to 100 per cent more light than the ordinary glow-lamp—that is this increased amount is made available.

THE GARTER.

The Garter of Norway has become the youngest of the Garter Knights. His grandfather, the late King of Denmark, was the donor of this Order. Among the Garter Knights are the King and Crown Prince of Sweden, from whose dominions the country over which he has been called to rule has been divided. Formerly one Order would have sufficed for the whole of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. By the Union of Calmar Sweden became, in 1397, a province of Denmark, to which, three years later, Norway was added. At present the Order includes the Emperor of Austria, the King of the Belgians, the German Emperor, the King of Greece, the King of Italy, the Emperor of Japan, the Shah of Persia, the King of Portugal, the King of Rumania, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, and half a score of other foreign royalties in addition to members of one own reigning family. One of the legends as to the origin of the Garter is that it was instituted by Richard I. to distinguish those of his Crusaders who were brave in the fight against the Saracens. This being so, it is interesting to record that two of the modern Shahs of Persia are not of the Christian faith. It was thought at one time that the distinction could not be conferred upon any but a Christian. This led to a disappointment for the Shah upon the occasion of his visit to England. If the information given to the House of Commons was correct, the much-desired Garter, so that he might share the distinction which other Sovereigns had received. He did not get it, but some time ago, and at once entered into negotiations with Russia. Then it was found that the Order could be bestowed upon a non-Christian Prince, and a special mission was at once sent out to confer it on the Shah. We have no commoners to-day among knights of the Garter. Lord Dufferin, who had refused the honour. It has been held, however, by members of the House of Commons. Walpole and Lord North, the latter when heir to the Guilford earldom, were both Knights of the Garter. It was Walpole, a everybody remembers, who liked the Garter because it was easily disposed of, there being "no more about it." Lord Dufferin once quitted, turned this down to account. A Foreign Office official, travelling to St. Petersburg, met at Fehrsbüll, on the Russian-German frontier, the local stationer, who told him that with one exception, all the European sovereigns who had passed that way had bestowed some Order upon him. The exception was Queen Victoria. He created an English Order. The petition was handed on to Lord Dufferin, who happened to be passing through at the time. It is replied that English Orders were given for military distinction or to Civil servants and so on. "There remained, however, the Order of the Garter." "Tell him," he said, "that that is conferred for no particular office or merit." The message was duly delivered, and the stationmaster of Fehrsbüll graciously expressed his willingness to accept the Order.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 18th, 11.55 a.m.—The depression lying over Central Japan yesterday, has continued to move Eastward and is now passing to the Pacific to the E. of Japan.

The barometer has fallen rapidly over N. China, the depression lying to the North of the Yangtze-yu-ai, having moved into the Yellow Sea.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood... (2)
Formosa Channel... (2)
South coast of China (between... Same as No. 1.
Yangtze and Amoy... Same as No. 1.
South coast of China (between... Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Amoy... Same as No. 1.

(3) W. to N. winds, light to moderate; fair.

(3) Variable to N.E. winds; probably freshening from the latter direction.

To soothe the Skin

smarting under the effects of a tropical sun

Calvert's Prickly Heat Soap

Is specially adapted. Though indispensable in cases of Prickly Heat (where its name) and other irritation of the skin, it is also popular for bath and general toilet use all the year round, being antiseptic (10% Carbolic), perfumed and refreshing.

Sold by local Chemists and Storekeepers.

Made by F. C. Calvert & Co. Manchester, Eng.

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Established for nearly FIFTY YEARS.

Circulates largely throughout Southern China, Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translations free) can be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Chinese or Colloquial Chinese.

"BILLIARDS"

OUR New Patent Low Set Express Cushions can be fitted to any BILLIARD TABLE, making it fit for playing purposes as good as new.

Frigid on a case of Cushions to Bombay, Rs. 4/- only.)

BEST AFRICAN IVORY BILLIARD BALLS THOROUGHLY SEASONED.

CRYSTALINE AND BONZOLINE-BALLS ALL SIZES.

WEST OF ENGLAND BILLIARD CLOTHS A SPECIALITY.

WE HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF BILLIARD TABLES, ACCESSORIES AND MATERIALS OUT OF LONDON.

ALL ORDERS DESPATCHED BY RETURN MAIL STEAMER.

Illustrated price lists, giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards, can be had on application from the Offices of this paper.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS, BOMBAY.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904.

(798-2)

BOVRIL

is bottled energy

Bovril relieves fatigue after great exertion and gives invaluable aid in the exhaustion and depression following many diseases.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
EASILY CURE THE WORST COUGH.
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 50 years is a certain sign of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.DAVID CORSE & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPULING
Sole Agents.
22/5
H. H. HARRIS & CO.

GRIMAUD & Co Medicinal Skin Soap

Recommended by eminent Dermatologists and adopted in the Paris Hospitals in the treatment of Ringworm, Acne, Psoriasis, Eczema and Skin diseases generally.

8, RUE VIVIERE, 8
PARISVICHY'S
GENUINE NATURAL MINERAL WATER
SPRINGS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
HOPITAL Diseases of the Stomach
GRANDE-GRILLE, Liver complaints
CELESTINS, gout, Gravel, Diabetes
VICHY-ETAT LOZENGES
with the natural salts extracted from the Waters
COMPRIMES VICHY-ETAT
Allowing any one to prepare aerated
drinks at home.
BEWARE OF FORGERY

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Joliet, Velpeau and others, cures all the diseases to be sought in a remedy of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a reliable remedy for all the diseases of the skin, such as ringworm, scabies, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, gonorrhea, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of the patient's health and ruin of his life. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly cleanses every fibre, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 is a reliable remedy for all the diseases of the skin, such as ringworm, scabies, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, gonorrhea, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of the patient's health and ruin of his life. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly cleanses every fibre, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 3 is a reliable remedy for all the diseases of the skin, such as ringworm, scabies, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, gonorrhea, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of the patient's health and ruin of his life. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly cleanses every fibre, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION
Sold by Principal Chemists. (22)

Cunliffe, The Planner Experts in Printing & Co.

10 & 12, Place de la Bourse.

SECURITIES issued by PARIS

European Gov'ts and Municipalities offering prospects of immense returns.

To be purchased for cash or on the "Times" system of monthly payments.

CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO. being the oldest established firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the world, offer advantages absolutely unobtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed by the Government, and facilities for payment. Numbers checked after every drawing. Results of Drawings in English. Letters of drawn Bonds at view at once. Prices collected free of charge. Bonds purchased "at sight." Loans granted on Premium Bonds. Services continue until last Bond drawn. All transactions confidential.

1568

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IN THE BEST MATERIALS.

Estimates furnished on Application to the Printing Department "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	FORMOSA Capt. E. W. H. Snow	4 P.M. 19th December	Freight and Passage.
YOKOHAMA via SHANGHAI, PALERMO and MOI and KOBE Capt. E. G. Andrews	On 20th December	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI and JAPAN	(BORNEO Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.)	About 23rd December	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	(DELTA Capt. C. L. Daniel)	About 28th December	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c, via USUAL PORTS	DELHI Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	Noon, 29th December	See Special of Call

Hongkong, 19th December, 1906.

R. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAO and CHEFOO NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN" "KIUKANG"	On 19th Dec., 4 P.M. On 21st Dec., 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHINGTU"	On 28th Dec., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 5th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 5th January.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDFORD SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1906.

[11]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSAI via SWATOW AND AMOY	"MASAN MARU" Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 23rd Dec., at DAYLIGHT.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidsides. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

[14]

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
Via COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP

"MACEDONIA,"

10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,

ON
SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 26th APRIL AND LONDON ON
THE 27th APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF
SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL
WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE
COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS

FARES:

To MARSEILLES—£61 First and £42 Second Saloon,

To LONDON—£65 First and £44 Second Saloon.

For Further Particulars, apply to

R. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

[1899]

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUERZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 1906 19th December
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 1907 2nd January
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY 16th January
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 30th January
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY 13th February
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 27th February
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 13th March
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY 27th March
ZIEFEN	WEDNESDAY 10th April
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 24th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 8th May

ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of DECEMBER, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship
"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD," Captain H. Krehmer, with MAILED, PASSEN-
GERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 17th Dec. Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 18th Dec. Cargo and
Specie will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 18th Dec. and Parcel
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on Board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR	\$61 0 0	\$42 0 0	\$22 0 0
return	91 0 0	63 0 0	33 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG	85 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0
return	97 0 0	56 0 0	36 0 0
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ via NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	64 0 0	44 0 0	26 0 0
return	115 0 0	79 0 0	47 0 0
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68 0 0	46 0 0	27 0 0
return	123 0 0	83 0 0	49 0 0

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and
travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES,
Genoa or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's
expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:
Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from
SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail Steamer from Singapore to Colombo.
The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer
from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE. VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,
BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER.	SAILING DATES.
SANDAKAN	1793 tons ... FRIDAY, 4th Jan.
MANILA	1793 tons ... FRIDAY, 1st Feb.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3277 tons ... THURSDAY, 25th Feb.

ON FRIDAY, the 4th JANUARY, at Noon, the Steamship "SANDAKAN,"
Captain Wendig, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.	\$30.	\$20.	return	\$80.	\$50.
TO NEW GUINEA	\$50.	\$30.	\$20.	return	\$80.	\$50.
TO BRISBANE	\$50.	\$30.	\$20.	return	\$80.	\$50.
TO SYDNEY	\$50.	\$30.	\$20.	return	\$80.	\$50.
TO MELBOURNE	\$50.	\$30.	\$20.	return	\$80.	\$50.
TO YOKOHAMA	\$50.	\$30.	\$20.	return	\$80.	\$50.
TO KOBE	\$50.	\$30.	\$20.	return	\$80.	\$50.
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00	\$60.00	return	\$170.00	\$120.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer 297 0 0.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA 96 0 0.
From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San
Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent
Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "SEYDLITZ" ...	Wednesday, 15th Dec.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "PRINZ HEINRICH" ...	Wednesday, 2nd Jan.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	
TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & S.S. Co., T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:—	
To London via Plymouth or Southampton	1st Class £63 0 0.
To Bremen	£63 0 0.
To Paris via Cherbourg	£63 0 0.
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar	£63 0 0.

Passage money payable in local currency at current sight Bank, rate of Exchange on the
day of payment.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELOCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

[5]

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

"PRINZESS ALICE" 10,911, ON MARCH 13TH.

CAPT. CH. POLACK.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" 10,500, ON MARCH 27TH.

CAPT. VON BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

EARLY BOOKING RECOMMENDED.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

MELOCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1906;

[2262]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER
11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC IS THE "EMPRESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
12 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.		(Subject to Alteration).	
R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 20th Dec.	7th Jan.
"TARTAR"	4,325	WEDNESDAY, 9th Jan.	2nd Feb.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 17th Jan.	10th Feb.
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Jan.	16th Feb.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 31st Jan.	24th Feb.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 20th Feb.	15th Mar.

"EMPRESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.
Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at
YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE,
YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail
Express, and at Quebec with the Company's NEW PALATIAL "EMPRESS" Steamship,
14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA
and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £90; via New York £62.
Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon, £40, " " £42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate
passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China
and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Clock Pier.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half of December	JAVA PORTS	Second half of December
TJILATJAP.	JAVA	First half of January	JAPAN	First half of January
TJIPANAS.	JAPAN	Second half of January	JAVA PORTS	Second half of January
TJIBODAS.	JAVA	Second half of January	JAPAN	Second half of January
TJILWONG.	JAPAN	First half of February	JAVA PORTS	First half of February

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a
limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on
through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1906.

Telephone No. 373.

[116]

JAPAN



COALS.

mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & CO.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, SHUWA-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH—34, LINE STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, Tea House Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amer. Shanghai,
Cebu, Batavia, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka,
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Ku-
chinotsu, Sasebo, Maidzuru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail
and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujinotsu, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura
Otsuji, Sasahara Teikoku, Yoshinotsu, Yoshio, Yuzokihara, and other Coals.
S. TANAKA, Manager, Hongkong.

mitsu BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."
A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Us-
NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length...	722 feet.
Length on Blocks...	714 "
Width of Entrance on Top...	924 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom...	834 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide...	344 "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length...	523 feet.
Length on Blocks...	513 "
Width of Entrance on Top...	88 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom...	77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide...	41 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length...	571 feet.
Length on Blocks...	561 "
Width of Entrance on Top...	99 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom...	83 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide...	22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000

THE WORKS are well equipped with
LATEST PLANTS and APPLI-
ANCES to undertake BUILDING or
REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and
BOILER, and also ELECTRICAL
WORK.

A LARGE STOCK OF MATERIAL is

always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steamer

"OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 H.P.)

specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES

equipped with necessary gear, always ready

Short Notice.

1175

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and from the Local Booksellers.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS
in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS
OF LADING for all the principal ports of
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-
CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly
service home to CALCUTTA. Sailings from
CALCUTTA for CAPE POINT every fortnight
New Freight and further particulars, apply
to
DODWELL & CO. LIMITED.
General Agents for China and Japan
Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

JUST PUBLISHED.

NOW ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中年十五

FROM 1st JANUARY, 1861 TO 31st DECEMBER,
1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE
76th CYCLE TO THE 50th YEAR OF THE
76th CYCLE, THAT IS THE 30th YEAR OF
TUNG CHI TO THE 30th YEAR OF
KWANG SUI.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

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Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the
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The Book will be sent by Registered Post
(free) to any part of the World unrepresented
by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906.

1841

VISITORS TO CANTON. Should purchase "FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON, BY THE PEARL RIVER."

BY CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD (S.S. "HANKOW")

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

Price \$1.90

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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.
Christmas Cards (if prepaid at Printed Matter rates) must be posted either in an unfastened envelope or in a cover which can be easily removed for the purpose of examination without breaking any seal or tearing any paper or separating any adhering surfaces. Covers may be secured with string.
Cards in closed envelopes with notched ends or corners will be taxed as letters. The best method of sending cards is to enclose them in an envelope with the flap turned in.

The *Seagull*, with the German mail of the 20th November, left Singapore on Saturday, the 15th inst. at 10 a.m., and may be expected here tomorrow at 6 a.m.
The *Satara*, with the French mail of the 23rd ultimo, left Singapore on Tuesday, the 18th inst. at 5:30 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 25th inst. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 20th October.

DATE	THRU	THRU
Wednesday, 19th.	Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.15 A.M.
Thursday, 20th.	Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.15 A.M.
Friday, 21st.	Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.15 A.M.
Saturday, 22nd.	Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.15 A.M.
Sunday, 23rd.	Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.15 A.M.
Monday, 24th.	Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.15 A.M.
Tuesday, 25th.	Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.15 A.M.
Wednesday, 26th.	Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.15 A.M.
Thursday, 27th.	Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.15 A.M.
Friday, 28th.	Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.15 A.M.
Saturday, 29th.	Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.15 A.M.
Sunday, 30th.	Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.15 A.M.
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Friday, 28th.	Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.15 A.M.
Saturday, 29th.	Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.15 A.M.
Sunday, 30th.	Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.15 A.M.
Monday, 31st.	Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.15 A.M.

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In Dairy Boxes Suitable for Presentation.

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Of Various Designs.

FRESH XMAS CAKES, MADE FROM THE BEST INGREDIENTS, AND FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER.

H. RUTTONJEE.

WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1906.

[2023]

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Hongkong, December 18th.

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Hongkong & Shanghai..... \$125 \$125.

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Sino-Bank..... \$125 \$125.

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VISITORS AT HOTELS.

Hongkong, December 18th.

Mr. P. R. Adams..... Mr. W. H. Hill

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Allen..... Mr. E. H. Hooper

Mr. W. S. Baker..... Mr. C. A. Hooper

Mr. F. W. Baker..... Mr. C. A. Hooper

Mr. H. G. Batterscombe..... Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hughes

Mr. R. B. Benthall..... Mr. and Mrs. F. Ingold

Miss M. Berthel..... Mr. O. H. Jones

Mr. A. van Biervliet..... Mr. P. H. Jones

Mr. W. W. Bird..... Mr. P. H. Jones

Mr. H. W. Bird..... Mr. P. H. Jones

Mr. and Mrs. S. Biney..... Mr. P. H. Jones

Miss Biney..... Mr. P. H. Jones

Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Blanch..... Mr. P. H. Jones

Mr. and Mrs. H. Bloom..... Mr. P. H. Jones

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